



M. L.

Gc  
973.74  
Oh3ohb  
1867946

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL  
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 00825 1446



6754 The  
Sixty-Seventh  
Ohio Veteran  
Volunteer  
Infantry



A brief record of  
its four years of service  
in the Civil War  
1861-1865



## FOREWORD

To Captain George L. Childs, the last surviving commissioned officer of the Sixty-Seventh, after fifty-seven years from the closing of the War, we are indebted for this wonderful and accurate detail of the movements of that regiment from its organization in 1861 to its muster out in 1865.

To Comrade J. C. Haring of Massillon, a member of Company C, who has freely given his time, services and money to the work, we are indebted for its completion in its present form.

Fox, in his great work, "Regimental Losses of the American Civil War," places the Sixty-Seventh in the honor roll of the three hundred fighting regiments of the Civil War.

The Sixty-seventh well earned that distinction by the fighting qualities it displayed at Winchester and in the Valley; at Harrison's Landing and the Blackwater in 1862; by its services at Ft. Wagner and on Morris and Folly Island in the siege of Charleston in 1863; by its battles from Walthal Junction and Chester Station to Darbytown and Fair Oaks in 1864, when it was for thirty days daily under fire, night and day; by its battles from Fort Gregg to Appomattox in 1865.

It is impossible within the limits of this work, which is only intended as a summary of its service, to present in detail its different battles and the part taken in them by the Sixty-seventh, however much desired.

The action of a command under fire is the real crucial test of its efficiency. By this test we are willing that the Sixty-seventh Ohio shall be tried.

We can truthfully say of the Sixty-seventh that it was never demoralized under fire or anywhere else, and it never left a battlefield but with colors flying, and, as at Darbytown Road, October 13, 1864, when it was forced to retire by overwhelming odds, it re-formed its line of battle within gunshot of the enemy.

Except in siege, as at Charleston and Petersburg, the Sixty-seventh in all its battles was afforded but once the protection of breastworks, but it seemed to be fated always to fight in the open, most times when the enemy were protected by heavy earthworks.

The Sixty-seventh was baptized in battle in "The Valley," fighting at Winchester and was

present at Front Royal, Strasburg, Harrison's Landing and various other engagements in 1862. In the following year at the Siege of Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, where it was under fire constantly, first in at Sanguinary Wagner and last to leave. Thence in 1864 to the lines between Petersburg and Richmond; present at Port Walthall Junction; doing the principal work May 9th and 10th at bloody Chester Station; receiving the rain of grape on the front lines May 15th; fighting desperately in the open at Ware Bottom Church May 20th; recovering its advanced lines from the enemy twice in June, while under fire daily; in the Deep Bottom Campaign with Hancock August 14th to 18th, fighting three battles in five days. In the trenches at Petersburg August 25th to September 28th, where for twenty-nine days it held the advance trench in front and sixty paces from the Crater, under fire day and night. Again North of the James, fighting at Chaffin's Farm and Fort Harrison, September 29th and 30th; again on October 6th to 13th, fighting three battles and on the 13th charging into an enfilading fire where one-third of its men were shot down in less than ten minutes, then falling back and coolly reforming within gunshot of the enemy; back again to the north side, fighting Oct. 28th, 29th and 30th at Fair Oaks. In 1865 to the trenches at Petersburg, March 31st, charging through the main Confederate lines and on April 2nd at Fort Gregg, fighting for twenty-five minutes what General Gibbons called "most desperate hand-to-hand fighting" and what General Foster said in his report was "the most desperate hand-to-hand fighting he ever saw." After Lee April 3rd, and at him at High Bridge and again at Sailor's Creek, marching more than 37 miles on April 8th, afternoon and night so that, on the morning of April 9th, the Sixty-seventh at the head of its brigade and of the Union Army charged through the retreating Union Cavalry, stopped Lee's flight to Lynchburg and forced by that move the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Such is a battle summary of the 67th O. V. I. and O. V. V. I.

The blood of our comrades enriches the soil of all these battlefields and was freely given for their country.

We submit the record to all who read. The last survivor will soon be gone, but the flags will remain, ragged, bullet and shell riddled,



blood stained, torn and weather stained, but the stain of cowardice or disgrace never reached their loved folds.

WM. H. HAMBY.

Ottawa, Ohio, 1922.



At the 45th Annual Reunion of the 67th Regiment O. V. V. Infantry, held in Memorial Hall, Toledo, Ohio, September 1st, 1921, there was present Geo. L. Childs of Cleveland, Ohio, who is believed to be the only survivor of the originally commissioned officers who served to the end of the war, and was mustered out at City Point, Virginia, as Captain of Company "C" and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, December 7th, 1865.

Upon this occasion Colonel Childs presented a hastily prepared manuscript, giving a brief history of Company "C" and his personal service on detached duty.

From a hasty and rather cursory reading, it seemed to have sufficient exact data to make it applicable to a record of the entire regiment.

Upon motion, a committee was appointed to take the matter in charge and report at the next annual reunion of the regiment. Your committee reports as follows:

To ascertain the regiment's membership, your committee relied upon the "Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the Civil War" as authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on May 15th, 1884, so far as was then ascertainable in the Adjutant-General's office in Columbus and in the War Department at Washington—Volume V., containing the record of our regiment was published in 1887. A careful examination of this Roster recorded a total of 2370 names. Your committee, for the purpose of this report, decided to eliminate all duplication of names, all names of those who failed to report for muster in, and all who were added September 1st, 1865 by consolidation, with a net result of 1527 men whom we feel are entitled to membership in our regiment, distributed under Assets and Liabilities by Companies as follows:

## ASSETS

Active Membership of 67th Regt. O. V. V. I.

Staff Co.	OFFICERS		MEN			Total
	1861	1862	1861	1862 1863	1864	
A	8	2				10
B	3	3	104	51	27	188
C	3	1	89	20	47	160
D	3	1	79	19	50	152
E	3		61	34	34	132
F	3		68	36	39	146
G	3	1	81	23	35	143
H	3		76	22	36	137
I	3		78	33	42	156
J	3		85	44	22	154
K	3		83	13	50	149
	38	8	804	295	382	1527

## LIABILITIES

Active Membership of 67th Regiment O. V. V. I.

	Dismissed	Promoted to other Commands	Resigned	Killed	Died	Transferred	Discharged for Disability			Missing	Mustered Out			Total	Wounded
							1862	1863	1864		1865	1862	1864		
Staff Co. 1	1	4					1						2	10	6
A	2	1	12	23	20	37	1	3	8	1	29	49	2	188	39
B	1	1	12	18	12	28	8	7	8	1	36	33	29	160	52
C	2	1	18	10	11	31	5	2	5	5	13	51	38	152	56
D	3	2	11	13	32	20	2	2	8	2	39	38	2	132	29
E	2		14	14	1	26	7	2	1	2	39	2	2	146	41
F	1	2	13	14	50	23	5	3	6	1	23	2	2	143	46
G		1	14	17	44	19	8	3	3	1	29	1	1	137	51
H		3	16	14	20	25	14	3	3	1	21	36	2	156	39
I	2	1	15	14	28	29	6	4	3	6	44	2	2	154	47
K	2	1	17	14	55	22	2	3	1	1	31			149	51
	1	16	17	142	151	273	261	27	66	34	21	304	214	1527	457

While the foregoing figures cannot be vouched for, we believe them to be approximately correct. Colonel Fox, in his report on regimental losses in the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, includes our regiment in his 300 fighting regiments, where he gives the casualties as follows:

Killed in battle and died of wounds	142
Died	151
Wounded	379
<b>Total Casualties</b>	<b>672</b>

The wounds we report were obtained from the record kept by our Surgeons and, as a number of men were injured more than once, it is likely that Colonel Fox accounts for men and we account for wounds, making a difference of 78.

It will be observed from the foregoing tabulation of its membership that at its organization at "Camp Chase," Columbus, Ohio, the regiment was composed of 804 enlisted men, and 38 commissioned officers, all of whom offered their service from October 2nd, 1861, to December 17th, 1861, and were regularly mustered into the United States service on December 18th, 1861, at "Camp Chase" by John R. Edie, Major and Albert B. Dod, Captain, 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

The following is a list of names of officers and non-commissioned staff officers in command at organization:

### FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS

Colonel	Otto Burstenbinder
Lieutenant Colonel	Alvin C. Voris
Major	Edwin S. Platt
Surgeon	Samuel S. Forbes
Assistant Surgeon	Chauncey Coston
Adjutant	John Faskin
Regimental Quartermaster	Henry L. Wood
Chaplain	John Crabbs
Sergeant Major	L. Henry Bredt
Quartermaster Sergeant	Wm. S. Kishler
Commissary Sergeant	John C. Cochrane
Hospital Steward	Jonathan Leight
Principal Musician	William Green

Co.—Captain	1st Lieutenant:	2nd Lieutenant
A—Henry S. Commager	Chas. F. Handy	Alva W. Howe
B—Hyatt G. Ford	Joseph Jacobs	Henry J. Crane
C—Marcus M. Spiegel	John B. Chapman	Geo. L. Childs
D—Chas. A. Rowsey	Chas. Hennessy	Gustav W. Farion
E—Edwin S. Platt	Robt. Rudolph	Hugh Shields
F—Eddy S. Mason	DeWitt C. Dewey	Marquis D. Woodford
G—Valentine Heckman	Alford P. Girty	Theodore J. Curtis
H—John B. Spafford	Sidney G. Brock	John C. Albrecht
I—Lewis Butler	Chas. P. Schaefer	Geo. Worts
K—Chas. C. Lewis	Shelton Carlton	Jos. Seiter

On January 13th, 1862, the regiment marched from Camp Chase to Columbus and was reviewed by Governor William Dennison and Governor-elect David Tod of Ohio. Left Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, on the 19th day of January, 1862, for West Virginia, on the urgent request of General Wm. S. Rosecrans for more troops immediately.

These patriotic volunteers did not wait for the paymaster to pay them, but entrained on the B. & O. R. R., immediately, upon open cars with rough boards across for seats, to the Ohio River at Bellaire, to Benwood, West Virginia. It rained the entire journey across the state, so much so that the tracks were covered with water; the regiment was bivouacked on the side hills without shelter.

January 20th, reported to Major General Wm. S. Rosecrans. Left Benwood, West Virginia, January 22nd, on the B. & O. R. R., arriving at New Creek, West Virginia, January 24th, reporting to General F. W. Lander, and assigned to his Division; left New Creek on the B. & O. R. R., February 8th, passing through Cumberland, Maryland, arriving at French's Store, from which place marched February 9th to Paw Paw Tunnel and assigned to Brigade under Colonel Nathan Kimball—No tents or cooking utensils, the only protection from colds, storms, wind rain and snow was huts ingeniously constructed from fence rails covered with hemlock boughs, with huge fires to keep from freezing; there was much suffering during this time.

Left Paw Paw Tunnel at dark February 13th, marched to Cacapon River, which we forded at daylight next morning, participating in the action at "Bloomery Gap" February 14th, 1862, General Lander seriously wounded. At sundown recrossed the Cacapon River, wet clothing, freezing to men, returned to Paw Paw Tunnel. February 22nd, the anniversary of George Washington's birthday, the command was ordered under arms by General Lander, who presented the 67th Regiment O. V. I. with a flag sent by its friends at Toledo, Ohio. General Lander, a noble, brave and patriotic officer, died February 28th, 1862, from wounds received in engagement at "Bloomery Gap" February 14th.

Left Paw Paw Tunnel March 4th on the B. & O. R. R., passing through Hancock, Bath, to Back Creek, then marched to Martinsburgh, arriving there March 7th, and leaving, marched through Bunker Hill to Winchester, Virginia.

March 12th, Brigadier-General Shields assumed command of the First Division, Major General Nathan P. Banks in command of the corps and Department of Shenandoah, where we had been unable to get a battle with General Jackson, who always hastily withdrew upon the approach of General Banks. Colonel Otto Burstenbinder was placed under arrest and Lieutenant-Colonel Alvin C. Voris took command of the regiment.

March 15th in skirmish on Winchester. General Shields' Division then made a forced reconnaissance to Strasburg, 22 miles: In skirmish March 18th, 19th and 20th enemy made strong opposition, so divisions made forced march in return in about four hours, General Banks withdrawing his men toward Harpers Ferry to draw General Jackson out, who then concentrated about 15,000 of his men and advanced toward Winchester, Virginia, where he met General Shields' Union Troops, who engaged them until dark on the 22nd of March, 1862, all resting upon arms until the morning of the 23rd when the successful battle of Winchester and Kernstown was fought. General Shields having been wounded on the 22nd, Colonel W. C. Kimball was in command of division during this engagement. Regimental casualties 47.

In skirmish from Strasburg to Edinburg, Virginia, April 1st, 1862. In skirmish at Mt. Jackson and Rudd Hill, Virginia, April 17th and 18th.

Woodstock, Virginia, April 20th, 1862, received first pay up to February 28th, 1862, by Major W. E. Haskins. Marched from Woodstock May 10th through Strasburg, Front Royal, Warrenton, Warrenton Junction, Catlets, arriving at Fredricksburgh, Virginia, May 22nd, reported to Major-General Irving McDowell commanding Department of the Rappahannock. May 23rd assigned to the 2nd Brigade, Shield's Division, Dept. Rappahannock, Brigadier-General Orris S. Ferry commanding brigade. The Division was reviewed by President Abraham Lincoln, together with other U. S. A. officials from Washington, D. C., who had expressed a desire to see the soldiers who whipped the forces under General Jackson and drove them from the Shenandoah Valley. This was a brilliant affair. This Division had been under constant duty from its entrance, and unable to get requisition for supplies filled, it was in rags. As the President passed the 67th O. V. I., Col-

onel A. C. Voris stepped to the front, presented his sword, then pointed so as to call the attention of President Lincoln to the conditions, and next day he received instructions to renew requisitions, and in four days the whole command was supplied with new outfits.

Marched from Fredricksburg May 25th through Manassas Junction, Haymarket, Thoroughfare Gap, Markham, arriving and engaging in fight at Front Royal, Virginia, May 30th, our forces capturing about 100 of the enemy, a number being killed and wounded. Formed line of battle and covered retreat of our forces from Fort Republic June 9th. Marched from Luray June 14th to Front Royal. June 20th, 1862, at Front Royal received two months pay to April 30th, 1862, by Major W. E. Haskins. Marched through Thoroughfare Gap, Haymarket, Manassas, arriving at Alexandria, Virginia, June 18th, embarked on board transports June 29th, sailing June 30th. Came nearly being shipwrecked during the night in a severe gale on the Chesapeake Bay. Arrived and disembarked at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, on the James River, July 2nd. Marched out to the Army of the Potomac.

In skirmish above Harrison's Landing July 3rd. Fight on the morning of July 4th, the enemy attacking the 67th Regiment just before daylight; was repulsed. July 5th assigned to Brigadier-General John J. Peck's Division; Major-General Erastus D. Keyes 1st A. C. Army of the Potomac. Casualties 11.

Colonel Otto Burstenbinder was dismissed. Lieutenant-Colonel Alvin C. Voris was promoted to Colonel; Major J. R. Bond to Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain S. Commager to Major July 27th, 1862.

On August 4th at Harrison's Landing received two months' pay to June 20th, 1862, by Major W. R. Haskins.

Skirmish at Malvern Hill, Virginia, August 10th, 1862, and on picket duty to 14th inclusive. August 12th, Lieutenant Geo. L. Childs assigned to command of Ambulance Corps. Marched from Harrison's Landing August 15th through Charles City Court House, Williamsburg, arriving at Yorktown, Virginia, August 22nd and Hampton, August 25th and assigned to Major-General John A. Dix 7th A. C.

Lieutenant-Colonell J. R. Bond discharged from service. Major Henry S. Commager promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel August 28th, 1862; Edwin S. Platt to Major. Left Hamp-

ton August 30th on transports, arriving at Suffolk, Virginia, August 31st, 1862. September 22nd Brigadier-General John I. Peck promoted to Major-General and assigned to command of Division. Participated in fight near Franklin on Blackwater River October 5th, 1862. October 9th Geo. L. Childs commissioned 1st Lieutenant and appointed Adjutant November 10th, 1862.

Participated in fight at Blackwater River December 11th and 12th, 1862; moved from Suffolk to Norfolk, embarking in sailing transport, arriving at Moorehead City, Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina, January 4th, 1863. January 5th disembarked and moved by railroad to New Bern, North Carolina and assigned to 18th A. C., Major-General John G. Foster commanding. Brigadier-General Orris D. Ferry commanding Division, Colonel Thos. O. Osborn, 39th Ill. Vol. commanding Brigade.

Moved from New Bern, North Carolina, January 23rd to Moorehead City; embarked on transports and sailed from Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina, January 29th, 1863, arriving in Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina, February 1st, 1863. Landed on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, February 9th, 1863, and assigned to 10th A. C., Department of the South, Major-General David Hunter commanding. March 21st, 1863, Colonel J. B. Howell, 85th Pa. Volunteers, assigned to command of Brigade, supposed to have been the first volunteer officer so assigned.

March 30th, 1863, received six months pay to December 31st, 1862, by Major Ed. Moore.

Embarked on transports April 2nd, with the expedition under Major-General David Hunter against Charleston, South Carolina, landing on Cole's Island, South Carolina, April 4th, 1863; engaged in skirmish April 6th to 9th. April 8th, Brigadier-General Israel Vodges assigned to command of Division. Landed on Folly Island, South Carolina, April 12th. May 1st Captain Lewis Butler mustered as Major, commission dating January 13th, 1863. May 19th, 1863, received two months pay to February 28th, 1863, by Major Ed. L. Moore.

Engaged in holding the point during the months of April, May, June and until July 10th, 1863. Under fire more than 40 consecutive days in operations against Morris Island, South Carolina. June 16th, 1863, Brigadier-General Quincy A. Gilmore assigned to command of 10th A. C., and Department of the South. June 24th, 1863, Folly Island, South

Carolina, received two months pay by Major Joshua Kames. July 5th, Brigadier-General Truman Seymour assigned to command of Division. Colonel Haldman Putman, 7th N. H. Volunteers to command of Brigade.

Participating in battle at "Light House Inlet" in the attack and capture of the lower portion of Morris Island. July 10th, Brigadier-General Geo. C. Strong assigned to command of Division. Engaged in siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, South Carolina, from July 11th to 18th, constantly under fire of enemy. Battle and charge on Fort Wagner July 18th, 1863. Entered the Fort with regiment, the 67th and 62nd Ohio holding possession of a portion of it for about two hours, planting and maintaining our colors on the parapet during this time.

July 19th, Colonel Joshua B. Howell, 85th Pa. Volunteers, assigned to command of Brigade and Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry to command of Post at Morris Island, South Carolina. July 21st, 1863, received two months pay to June 20th, 1863, by Major Joshua Kames.

Engaged in siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg from July 19th to September 7th, being under fire more than two-thirds of the time. Participated in the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg September 7th, 1863, Casualties 142.

September 23rd, 1863, Brigadier-General Quincy A. Gilmore promoted to Major-General. October 14th, 1863, received two months pay to August 31st, 1863, by Major H. L. Flagg. Continued in siege of Charleston, South Carolina, until October 28th, 1863, when the regiment was relieved and sent to Folly Island for rest and drill, Brigadier-General Geo. A. Gordon in command of Post at Folly Island, South Carolina. November 25th, 1863, received two months pay to October 31st, 1863, by Major M. C. Cornell. Moved by transports to Hilton Head, South Carolina, December 5th, 1863, Brigadier-General Truman Seymour in command of Post. January 25th, 1864, received two months pay to December 31st, 1863, by Major Herrick.

February 4th, 1864, in pursuance of War Department General Order No. 191, dated July 25th, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted. Thereupon the regiment was ordered home on veteran furlough and embarked on Steamer "Fulton" at Port Royal, South Carolina, February 9th, 1864, arriving in New York City Feb-



ruary 13th, 1864, taking cars on the A. & G. W. R. R., arriving in Cleveland, Ohio, February 15th, 1864. Furloughed from Camp "Cleveland", Ohio, February 23, 1864.

Returning to Camp "Cleveland" March 25th, 1864, the regiment left Cleveland, Ohio, March 28th, 1864, on the C. & P. R. R., passing through Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, arriving at Washington, D. C., March 30th, 1864, reporting to Major-General Silas Casey in command of the provisional Brigade. Marched from Washington, D. C., to Camp "Grant," Virginia, bivouacked in barracks. There the new recruits were drilled in squads every day. A few days before our departure, we were supplied with tents and constructed a camp in a field near by; recruits were also supplied with arms and their first experience handling them; and to our great surprise and satisfaction, we received a visit from President Abraham Lincoln the day before leaving this camp.

April 25th, 1864, marched from Camp Grant to Alexandria, Virginia, embarked on transports and arrived at Gloucester Point, Virginia, April 27th, 1864. Joined here that part of the 67th regiment not furloughed and 10th A. C. from the Department of the South, temporarily commanded by Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry. Assigned to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Major-General Benjamin F. Butler commanding, and to 1st Brigade, 1st Division 10th A. C., Colonel J. B. Howell, 85th Pa. Volunteers commanding Brigade, Brigadier General Robert S. Foster commanding Division.

May 1st, 1864, Major Quincy A. Gilmore assumed command of 10th A. C., Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry of 1st Division. While encamped at this place from April 27th to May 4th, recruits received their first instruction in the manual of arms. May 4th, 1864, embarked on transports with 10th and 18th A. C., and at sunset were threatening the enemy's Capital from "West Point" and "White House" on the York River, Virginia, 30 miles from its eastern side.

Within 24 hours, at sunset on the 5th of May, 1864, by a journey of 130 miles, we were transported with 35,000 men, their luggage, supplies, horses, wagons and artillery to within 15 miles of the south side of Richmond, Virginia, with such celerity and secrecy that the enemy was wholly unprepared for our coming and allowed us, without opposition, to

seize the strongest natural position for operations against Richmond. A victory all the more valuable because without bloodshed.

An examination of the map will impress anyone with the peculiar topographical formation of the country below Richmond on the south side of the James River, down as far as the junction with the Appomattox. In their windings the rivers approach each other within about two miles and one-half, at a point on the James River called "Osborn" about eight miles in a direct line from Richmond, and on the Appomattox near "Port Walthall" about the same distance from Petersburg. A glance at the map will show these two places, the "Point of Rocks" near Port Walthall five miles up the Appomattox, and "Osborn" nineteen miles down the James from Richmond. The banks of both rivers are, at these points, bluffs some 120 feet high. A line drawn across from point to point includes within the rivers a peninsula of more than thirty square miles. The neck of this peninsula by this line across it is cut by deep, wide and quite impassable ravines for about a quarter of the distance up from the James, and nearly halfway up from the Appomattox, leaving considerably less than a mile of hard dry land between the heads of the two ravines, to be fortified and intrenched.

The water of both rivers around the whole peninsula and opposite the ravines was deep enough to float our largest draught monitors. When it was discovered that on the south side of the Appomattox, at "Spring Hill," the ground overlooked the Bermuda side, this point was at once occupied, and a very strong redoubt constructed, effectually holding the right bank of that river, and covering the left flank of our line. Later a line of works was constructed from near "Spring Hill" to a point east and south of "Fort Powhatan" on the James River, twelve miles below "City Point," protecting all of the territory then held south of the Appomattox River. May 7th, worked on the intrenchment. General Smith, with a portion of 18th Corps, made reconnaissance toward Petersburg and Richmond railroad, but did not strike the road.

May 9th the regiment was sent to guard the right flank of the 10th Corps while destroying the railroad from "Chester Station" to Petersburg. The regiment, with a section of artillery, was stationed about twelve miles from Richmond on the turnpike, and between it and "Chester Station," with instructions to

hold the point at all hazards.

On the morning of May 10th the enemy made a general attack, but the 67th maintained a solid front against four successive desperate charges. A section of artillery inadvertently falling into the hands of the enemy, was recaptured by portions of Companies F and C.

The 10th day of May, 1864, was both a glorious and sorrowful day for the 67th, for though gallantly maintaining position against superior numbers, seventy-six officers and men were killed and wounded during the battle. Colonel Voris, who was in command of this action, found himself so prostrated that he sank helpless, and almost unconscious, to the ground, and had to be assisted to his headquarters.

General Terry complimented him and his command by saying: "If I had 10,000 such men as Colonel Voris and his 67th Ohio Regiment, I could march straight into Richmond with them." For this day's work, also, Colonel Voris was recommended for promotion as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The woods from which the enemy had been driven took fire under a high wind, and their dead and severely wounded were burned. Under a flag of truce, permission was asked to bury their dead and bring off their wounded, which was granted. General Terry held his position till night and then retired to his place in line.

At daybreak on the 12th of May, the commanding General ordered a general advance toward "Drury's Bluff;" this movement lasted during the 14th, 15th and 16th, when General Smith, commanding the 18th A. C., was repulsed, and the entire force ordered to retire within the intrenched line. Our regiment did not participate in this movement, except as guards in reserve.

On the 17th and 18th the enemy commenced demonstrations on the right of our line, which were repulsed. On the 20th, General Beauregard, with a large force, made a vigorous attempt to force our lines, striking, as he naturally would, at the weakest point. During the forenoon the enemy set fire to the brush and dry wood that extended out a considerable distance before our works, and the wind being favorable, the fire was driven in upon us. Before the smoke had cleared, the enemy came rushing on. They were met by the 10th Corps who steadily held their position and repulsed each attempt to dislodge them. Later

in the afternoon a very daring charge, under the leadership of Brigadier-General Walker, pushed back a part of our line near Wier Bottom Church; immediately the first brigade, of which our regiment was a part, was rushed in and recaptured the line, wounding General Walker and taking him prisoner. He turned his sword over to Colonel Voris. Regimental casualties 74.

For about three weeks we were engaged in completing our main line of works, also strengthening our picket line, building redoubts and protecting our sleeping quarters from the enemy's artillery fire. On June 16th, under command of Brigadier-General Terry, advanced upon the enemy's communications and destroyed miles of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. June 17th and 18th skirmish at Wier Bottom Church and near Howlett House. June 18th, Brigadier-General Wm. T. H. Brooks assigned to command of 10th A. C., succeeded July 23rd by Major-General David B. Birney.

August 13th left intrenchments at 11:00 P. M., for Deep Bottom. Arrived in the morning of the 14th and joined 3rd Brigade already there. Attacked the enemy near the Kingsland road just after daybreak and carried the rifle-pits and intrenchments, taking 71 prisoners. In the afternoon again successfully attacked the enemy and captured a battery with four guns. At night moved to Strawberry Plains. August 15th advanced to beyond Long Bridge to Deep Run. August 16th attacked and carried enemy's works at Deep Run, capturing about 300 prisoners and six battle flags.

August 18th, attacked near Deep Run by the enemy, who was repulsed with loss. August 20th, during the night recrossed the James River and returned to our intrenchments. Official records show that up to this time the 67th regiment had been under fire more than 100 days in this campaign, and its casualties, in addition to those heretofore recorded, were 63.

August 23, 1864. During the night the First and Second Brigades moved over the Appomattox River to the lines in front of Petersburg, the Third Brigade joining on the 27th of August. Occupied the portion of line from the Hare House to the Norfolk Railroad, which included the immediate front of the "Crater" where the advance lines were less than 50 yards apart. Owing to the close proximity of the lines and the consequent dan-

ger involved in making the reliefs, the usual period was doubled, hence we were on the front line forty-eight hours at a time. The next forty-eight hours we would be in camp quarters at night, and working on the fortifications in daytime from sun up to sun down, unless forced to protect ourselves from the enemy's artillery practice.

September 28th. Marched from camp near Petersburg to Deep Bottom. September 29th. Took part in the successful movement against the enemy's lines on New Market Heights north of the James River in the morning, and in the afternoon pushed forward in support of Kautz's Cavalry to a point about three miles from Richmond, on the Central road, whence we were withdrawn after sundown, by order of the Corps Commander, to a line on the New Market road near Laurel Hill. September 30th. Temporary defenses constructed in front of camp.

October 1st, 1864. Took part in a reconnaissance toward Richmond on the Darbytown road, advancing to within two miles of the City, from which point the inner line of defenses was distinctly visible. The next five days were devoted to strengthening our works, and on the evening of the 6th another movement was made to near Richmond, returning about midnight in rain and mud. Bivouacked in corn field.

On October 7th Kautz's Cavalry, protecting the right flank, was assaulted by the enemy and forced to retire; our command was ordered to their support and repulsed a determined attack made by a part of General Longstreet's Corps; three successive attempts were made to turn our right flank, and repulsed with small loss, and late in the evening we occupied the ground from which Kautz was driven in the morning.

October 9th. The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment was attached to our Brigade. Engaged in completing our breastworks and improving our camp until October 13th, 1864, when another reconnaissance was made on the Darbytown road, meeting the enemy in force two miles out, and driving him into a newly constructed line of works some three miles from our intrenchments. An unsuccessful attempt was made to carry the enemy's line, and after heavy skirmishing until late in the afternoon, we were ordered to return to camp. Casualties 62.

Engaged in completing our works, doing

picket duty and preparing camp for winter quarters until the morning of October 27th, 1864. Left camp before daylight and moved out on Darbytown road and met the enemy's skirmishers to the right and on a continuation of the line unsuccessfully assaulted on October 13th. The line was gradually extended to the right until it reached the Charles City Road. After driving in their pickets to the main line, heavy musketry fire, with some artillery fire by the enemy, was continued throughout the day, but the line was not materially advanced. The enemy having a strong line of works in our front, which the plan of operations did not contemplate our attacking, our position was maintained until early in the forenoon of the following day, when we slowly retired, without molestation, and marched to camp. Casualties 26.

October 29th. Supported Cavalry to regain lost position of their picket line on Darbytown road. Witnessed a fine cavalry charge.

November 1st, 1864. Six regiments of our division, together with a part of the 18th corps, constituting a provisional division, under command of Brigadier-General J. R. Hawley, Second Brigade, embarked for New York City, reporting to Major-General B. F. Butler, and assigned by him to duty at various points about the city for service in suppressing any disturbance that might arise on the day of the Presidential election, November 8th. Happily, their services were not required.

November 15th. General Hawley's troops embarked for their return and reported for duty to their respective commands on the 17th.

December 2nd, 1864, the 10th A. C., and all the white troops of the 18th A. C. were consolidated, forming the 24th A. C., Major-General E. O. C. Ord commanding. Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, commanding 1st (our) Division, Colonel Alvin C. Voris, 67th Ohio, commanding 1st (our) Brigade. December 6th, Brigadier-General Robert S. Foster assigned to command of 1st Division 24th A. C. December 12th, Colonel Thos. O. Osborne, 39th Illinois, assigned to command of 1st Brigade.

Occupying at this time the extreme right of the army investing Richmond and Petersburg the entire army settled down in winter quarters, doing such camp and picket duty as conditions required, and every day that appeared suitable, we were required to perform either Company, Regimental or Brigade Drill, until

about the middle of March, 1865.

Sunday, March 12th, 1865, the 1st Division (our division) 24th A. C., was reviewed by Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, Major-General E. O. C. Ord and Major-General John Gibbon. March 17th, 1865, the 24th A. C. was reviewed by Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant and Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Extract from New York Herald says: "Today witnessed a magnificent review of the 24th A. C., on the north bank of the James River. In respect to martial appearance, which comprehends all the military details, the troops were unexceptionable, and both General Grant and Secretary Stanton were united in their praises." Early this morning the announcement was made that the distinguished Secretary and Mrs. Stanton had accepted an invitation from General Grant urged by Major-General Ord, to visit the army and participate in a review of the gallant 24th A. C. Consequently, everybody was assuming what is known in the army as his "War paint" and making ready to witness the scene. General Grant and party arrived at Varina Landing shortly after twelve o'clock and immediately rode to Headquarters of Major-General Gibbon. The troops were at once drawn up and reviewed; the Lieutenant-General was accompanied by his entire staff, with the exception of Colonel Bowers and Lieutenant Wm. McKee Dunn, the latter having left City Point in the morning with dispatches for General Sherman. Among those who composed the cavalcade were Secretary and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Jeffrey of the French Charge d'Affairs, Major-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department, attended by his Staff, headed by General Theodore Reed, General Gordon, accompanied by Mrs. Reed, General Shipley and Staff, General R. S. Foster and Staff, the Staff of the 25th A. C., General Weitzel being temporarily absent; General Wm. Birney and staff, Major-General John Gibbon and Staff, Captain Robert Lincoln, son of the President of the United States, Captain Thomas Glastenburg Wells, son of the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Shaw and Staff, Commanding Brigade in the 25th A. C., Recorder Hoffman of New York, Dr. Craven and others. The United States Navy was represented by a liberal delegation from the fleet in the James River, headed by Commodore Radford.

The marching of the Infantry was excellent.

and the appearance of the artillery splendid. General Grant, General Ord, Secretary Stanton and the ladies were loudly cheered, and the entire scene, with presented arms, beating drums, flying tattered colors, indications of battles fought, was brilliant and impressive in the extreme.

After the reviewing, General Wm. Birney's Division of General Weitzel's Corps (the 25th A. C., Colored) the distinguished guests returned to City Point.

In the evening all sorts of festivities were enjoyed throughout the Army, after which the girding up for the eventful future was universal.

Sunday, March 26th, 1865, the 1st Division of the 24th A. C., was reviewed by President Abraham Lincoln, Lieutenant-General Grant and Secretary Stanton. Extract from New York Herald says: "Today was rendered memorable by a visit from the President of the United States. The enemy has a saying that the appearance of their Chief Magistrate, Davis, in any of their armies, is the sure forerunner of defeat and desertion, and instance Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, etc. With us it is different. The visits of the Chief Executive Officer of the Nation are almost invariably followed by active operations and glorious triumphs."

The President arrived at Varina Landing in a special boat shortly after two o'clock, accompanied by General Grant, Mrs. Lincoln and her youngest son, Tad, Admiral Porter, General John E. Mulford, General B. C. Ludlow, Dr. and Mrs. Craven and daughter, and a large number of friends who accompanied him from Washington. As the President passed the naval fleet in the James River he was most cordially cheered by the tars, at which he expressed the greatest satisfaction. On landing at Varina, the President and his party were met by General Ord, General Gibbon and General Weitzel, accompanied by their respective staffs, and at once rode to the front, halting for the accordance of some honors in the 25th A. C., near Fort (Harrison) Burnham.

After this he at once proceeded to General Gibbon's Lines, where General Foster's Division, and part of the Division of General Devens' 24th A. C., were drawn up. The President immediately passed in review and was received with well nigh miraculous cheering by the troops, as were General Grant, General



Ord, General Gibbon, General Weitzel, General Foster and General Devens. The troops closely approached faultlessness in appearance, and executed all the movements with great precision and taste, much to the gratification of all concerned.

After the pageant had ended, the President and his friends instantly rode to the James River and embarked for City Point. The remark was common—that the President looked enfeebled and thin, and it was not clear to my mind that General Grant was in the best of health.

During this month, General Foster's Division had been especially honored in being reviewed separately by three of the leading dignitaries of the general government—General Grant, the Secretary of War, and lastly, the President of the United States. It may also be worthy of note that all these pageants were in full view of the enemy and within gunshot range.

March 27th, 1865: Marched with regiment and 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 24th A. C., from Camp on New Market Road before Richmond, Virginia, at 6 P. M., crossing the James River at Deep Bottom at 11 P. M.; crossed the Appomattox at Broadway Landing at daylight, halting a mile beyond, for about two hours, for breakfast.

March 28th, 1865: Marched to near Poplar Grove Church at 7 P. M., bivouacked after having marched 20 miles. March 29th, 1865, relieved a portion of the 2nd A. C., occupying a portion of the works near Poplar Grove church. March 29th, 30th, 31st and April 1st, skirmished on our front until 7 P. M., when we moved with Brigade (the 1st) to the left, near Hatchers Run, and massed with our Corps (the 24th) to charge the Rebel works on this front at 4 A. M., on April 2nd.

However, the 6th A. C., being on our right, broke the line on their front, the 24th A. C., was ordered to that point and moved through the rebel works, changing directions towards Petersburg, our Brigade (the 1st Osborn) on the right carrying works after works with guns, etc. At 12 M., charged Fort Gregg (the key to Petersburg) with our Division. After arriving at the Fort, had a severe contest for twenty-five minutes, in a hand-to-hand conflict. Casualties 62. Bivouacked here for the night. Enemy evacuating Richmond and Petersburg during the night, their troops fleeing westward.

Monday, April 3rd, 1865: Marched at 7 A. M., on the Cox Road in the direction of Lynchburg to Broder's Crossing, 18 miles, at 5:30 P. M. bivouacked. April 4th, 1865, Marched at 7:30 A. M. to Wilson's Station, 15 miles, at 3:30 P. M. bivouacked. April 5th, 1865: Marched at 7 A. M. to Burksville Junction, 26 miles, at 10:30 P. M. bivouacked.

April 6th, 1865, at 10 A. M. marched to within 1½ miles of Rice's Station. At 5 P. M. engaged the enemy and had quite a severe contest for two and one-half hours; bivouacked at 9 P. M.

April 7th, 1865: Commenced skirmishing with the enemy at 4 A. M., which was kept up most of the day, and was quite spirited at Wilson's Creek and Brush River near High Bridge; arrived at Farmville about 5 P. M., and bivouacked.

April 8th, 1865: Marched at 6 A. M. to Appomattox Station, 37 miles; at 11 P. M. bivouacked. April 9th, 1865, we moved forward again, at 3:30 A. M., and halted for breakfast at 6 A. M. At 6:30 A. M., heavy skirmishing was in advance in the vicinity of Appomattox Court House, and we moved rapidly forward to the scene of action, arriving on the ground at the double-quick. The cavalry fell back in confusion and we charged upon the enemy, moving forward at the double-quick, and soon gained the edge of the woods, where we halted and reformed, when we again advanced, driving the enemy from the field, capturing one heavy piece of artillery. Changing direction by the left flank, in accordance with orders, we were passing the enemy's right, when we were ordered to halt, word having been received that the Army of Northern Virginia was ready to surrender.

Colonel Thos. O. Osborn, commanding Brigade, in closing his report of this date, says: "Of the endurance and patience of the officers and men of this Command during the tedious marches, and of their heroism and gallantry upon every battlefield, I cannot speak too highly. I cannot close this report without speaking in high terms of the officers of my Staff—Captain Childs, Captain Denny, Lieutenant Dowd and Lieutenant Ripple—for their heroic conduct."

Brigadier-General R. S. Foster, in recommending Colonel Thos. O. Osborn for promotion, says: "To the promptness of Colonel Osborn in putting his Brigade into position and attacking the enemy on the morning of April

9th, 1865, after the cavalry was forced back, is due the credit of preventing the enemy from gaining the Lynchburg Road, their only line of retreat."

Bivouacked on the west side of Appomattox Court House April 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, during the surrender of the "Army of Northern Virginia."

April 17th, 1865: Marched at 10 A. M. to Prospect Station, 22 miles. At 7:30 P. M. bivouacked. April 18th, marched at 5 A. M. to Wilson's Creek; bivouacked at 4 P. M. April 19th, marched at 6 A. M. to Burkesville Junction, 15 miles; at 1 P. M. bivouacked and during the 20th and 21st. Marching April 22nd at 5 A. M. to within five miles of Amelia Court House; bivouacked at 1 P. M. April 23rd, marched at 6 A. M. to within 13 miles of Richmond, 27 miles; at 10 P. M. bivouacked. April 24th, marched at 5:30 A. M. to within 2½ miles of Richmond, near Manchester; bivouacked at 1 P. M. April 25th, marched at 9 A. M. through Manchester and the principal streets of Richmond to 2 miles on the north side of Richmond, Virginia, and went into camp.

On Friday, April 28th, at Dress Parade, received the news that the Confederate Army, under General Johnson, had surrendered to General Sherman. May 1st, Company "H" was detailed to proceed to the battlefield of "Cold Harbor" to bury the remains of our comrades who were killed during the battle in June, 1864.

May 4th, received orders to move to "Beaverdam," a station on the Virginia Central Railroad about 50 miles from Richmond. Moved at 2 P. M., and marched about 10 miles; bivouacked. May 5th, marched about 25 miles; bivouacked. May 6th, arrived at "Beaverdam" about 10 A. M. and went into Camp. May 7th, rested, had "Dress Parade" in the evening with villagers and country neighborhood as interested spectators.

May 9th. Company "C," of which the writer was a member, was detailed and ordered to move to "Fredericks Hall," a station on the same railroad about 10 miles farther west. May 12th, General Voris with four companies of the regiment moved by railroad (same having been repaired) to "Louisa Court House" about 20 miles farther west and established his Headquarters there. It appears that about this time a certain reconstruction policy was promulgated from "Washington," form-

ing Military Districts by States and these were sub-districted by Counties, and General Voris was placed in charge of the Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanne, Goochland, Hanover and Louisa, with Headquarters at Louisa Court House.

Company "C" remained at "Fredericks Hall" performing such guard and other provost duties as were required, and when not on such duty, we were required to drill three hours in the forenoon and the same in the afternoon, presumably for exercise to aid digestion. This drilling program proved so trying that the boys raised considerable trouble and after about three weeks orders were received to discontinue.

The latter part of July, or early in August, the Headquarters were moved to Charlottesville, and Company "C" was ordered to Louisa Court House, where six privates, one Sergeant and two Corporals were mounted and all ordered to "Columbia," a small village at the junction of the James and Rivanna Rivers and Canal; the writer was one of the privates in the mounted detail, Lieutenant Chas. E. Minor, Company "E," was Provost Marshal, with Corporal Henry Isely as clerk in charge of Fluvanne and Goochland Counties. The part of the Company not mounted camped on a hill outside the village, the mounted privates, the Sergeant and one Corporal were quartered in a barn in the village. The duties of the mounted men consisted of carrying messages to the various other posts, to make arrests where ordered, adjust differences arising between plantation owners and freedmen now their employees, and finally taking a census of the colored population.

About September 1st, when the 62nd Ohio was consolidated with our regiment, all of the unmounted men, except a corporal's guard, were ordered to Charlottesville for duty. Early in October, Corporal Isely's time having expired, he was discharged, and the writer was detailed to perform the duties of Clerk to the Provost Marshal, in addition to such other duties as he had time to perform, until Sunday, November 26th, when at five o'clock in the morning, a courier arrived at our office with a dispatch, for which we had been waiting for months! Home!

In describing briefly, as above, the duties performed by one Company during this period of reconstruction, must serve as a reasonable example for all.

Monday, November 27th, moved to Louisa Court House, 28 miles. Tuesday, November 28th, awaiting orders. Wednesday, November 29th, received orders to board train for Richmond; train arrived about 3 P. M., arriving in Richmond at 10 P. M. Bivouacked on train.

On the morning of November 10th, marched to "Libby Prison" where we had breakfast and dinner and about 4 P. M., boarded a river transport down the James River, arriving at City Point about 8 P. M. Bivouacked in barracks.

December 1st, engaged in making our muster rolls until December 7th, and were formally mustered out of Military Service. December 8th, 1865, boarded transport about 9 A. M., arriving at Fort Monroe about 6 P. M.; Baltimore about 9 A. M., December 9th, 1865. Stacked arms in street and had two meals in "Soldiers Rest." Boarded train of box cars about 4 P. M., arriving at Martinsburg Sunday morning, December 10th, about 4 A. M.; had two hours layover. Arriving at Cumberland, Md., about noon, had layover of several hours (did not go to church) and finally arrived at Columbus, Ohio, about noon on Tuesday, December 12th, 1865. Marched to "Camp Chase," quartered in barracks.

On Friday, December 15th, 1865, we received our discharge and pay. The same evening and the next morning, as fast as trains could be secured, all started for Home!

From December 18th, 1861, to December 16th, 1865.

It may be of interest to relate here what was at the time called the most "Wonderful Case on Record." The rifle ball by which Colonel Voris was wounded at Fort Wagner, split upon the ring of his sword belt, and as, on probing, only a small piece of the ball was found, it was supposed that the larger portion had glanced off without penetrating the body. As the years passed by, after the close of the war, and his return to his professional duties, the General began to experience an abdominal trouble which finally developed into what was supposed to be an aggravated case of stone in the bladder, and finally, despairing of his life unless he could get speedy relief, in the fall of 1873 he submitted to a surgical operation when to the surprise of the surgeons, his friends, and himself, instead of a stone, three-fourths of an Enfield rifle leaden ball, weighing an ounce and one-eighth, was extracted

from the bladder. That the shot did not kill him instantly in the first place, was simply miraculous; and that he could have carried that amount of lead in such a vital position for over ten years of a very active life, without fatal results, and finally, to withstand the effects of so painful and critical an operation, not only evinces a remarkable degree of pluck, but a most vigorous constitution.

It is supposed that the leaden missile, being checked by striking the belt-ring, lodged in the integuments of the upper portion of the bladder, gradually, by its own gravity, working its way through into the cavity of the bladder itself, from whence it was, happily, so skillfully and safely removed.

This military service was the performance of the duty of Loyal Patriotic American Citizens, whose record is not compiled for their own aggrandizement, but that it will serve as an incentive to a Godly and Patriotic Americanism by future generations that they will ever defend this Great American Republic from all its enemies as they have done from its Rebels 1861-65.

J. C. HARING,

GEO. L. CHILDS,

A. N. BRIGGS,

Committee.













JULY 75



N. MANCHESTER,  
INDIANA

